



MABLETHORPE & SUTTON
URBAN DISTRICT

ANNUAL REPORT
of the
Medical Officer of Health
1956

M A B L E T H O R P E & S U T T O N

U R B A N D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

1956

M A B L E T H O R P E & S U T T O N

URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

1 9 5 6

Chairman of the Council

Councillor W. Chambers

Vice-Chairman of the Council

Councillor R.J. Dowdeswell

Public Health and Water Committee

Chairman

Councillor Rev. J.R. Parkinson, M.A.

Councillor W.D. Brownlow

Councillor W. Chambers

Councillor Mrs. N. Griffiths

Councillor J. Key

Councillor D.E. Mayfield

Councillor W.D. McEwan

Councillor Mrs. N. Spink

R. Vincent Lewis, O.B.E., LL.B.,
Clerk of the Council.

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND COUNCILLORS OF THE
MABLETHORPE AND SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1956, which is regrettably late this year in production.

This annual stock taking is valuable in allowing us to compare the indices of health welfare with the national standards and to review the year's work generally of the Council's environmental health services in order to ascertain the progress or otherwise made in the period. Matters affecting the health and well being of every unit are important in the national whole, so that while our interests are immediately local, we are also concerned with the wider issue of keeping in line with all things relating to the national progress.

From the year's vital statistics, we learn that the birth and death rates for the year were an improvement on those of the antecedent year in the respective ratios of 15.2: 11.4 and 14.4: 12.9, and these rates were also superior to the national in their standardised form. It is a pleasure to record that there were no infant deaths during the year. Compared with the previous year when 78% of the total deaths occurred after the age of 65 years, we find the figure was only 72% for 1956, which is explained by the larger number of deaths in the earlier groups from malignant causes and coronary diseases.

The table concerned with infectious disease provides an episode unique in our records. One is happy to point out the splendid all round improvement in the response to prophylaxis measures against infectious disease, where also the field of protection is gradually being extended to give hopes that other prevalent infections will join diptheria as rarities. The general improvement seems linked with the enthusiastic endeavours of the gallant band of workers at the local welfare centre provided by the County Council.

It was a quiet year in the environmental plane, and no capital schemes saw their beginnings or their completions. Reference to the various headings will show in part the amount of supervision and routine work which was required to maintain the services at accustomed levels. Special mention requires to be made about the Food Hygiene Regulations which came into operation at the beginning of the year. The surveying of food premises to advise about the appropriate structural measures required for compliance, as well as the follow-up visits

absorbed a considerable amount of time, and the public health inspector deserves congratulations for having covered so much ground in the months, which could not include the holiday season. It was satisfactory to note the co-operation accorded by traders, because this reflects the spirit which can make the intention of the legislation a success.

I am pleased to have this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the public health inspector, as well as to the surveyor and other officers for the assistance which was so ungrudgingly given throughout the year. The information with which Mr. Long supplied me of the work in his department has been very freely used in the report. The occasion also allows me the privilege of recording my indebtedness to the Chairman and all the Members of the Public Health Committee for their co-operation and interest which were very helpful to the general effort.

W.J. KERRIGAN

Medical Officer of Health.



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MABLETHORPE & SUTTON URBAN DISTRICT

A N N U A L R E P O R T

on the
Health and Sanitary Conditions
for the year 1956

Public Health Officers.

Medical Officer of Health.

W.J. KERRIGAN, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M., D.P.H.

Public Health Inspector
& Meat and Milk Inspector.

C.V. LONG, B.E.M., C.R.San.I.

Engineer and Surveyor.

E. JORDAN, M.I.Mun.E., M.R.San.I., M.I.S.E.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS AND GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area of Urban District, including 717 acres of Foreshore	...	...	7,193
Registrar General's estimate mid-year Home Population	...	...	5,260
Density per acre (excluding foreshore)	...	...	0.81
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	2250
Rateable value of inhabited houses	...	...	£58,392
Total Rateable value at 31.12.56.	...	...	£88,178
Product of Penny Rate at 31.12.56.	...	...	£184.9.2.

VITAL STATISTICS.

(Note: Figures in brackets show corresponding rates for England and Wales).

<u>Births.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
(a) Live:			
Legitimate	73	35	38
Illegitimate	7	3	4
	<u>80</u>	<u>38</u>	<u>42</u>
(b) Still:			
Legitimate	1	-	1
Illegitimate	1	1	-
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	15.2
Standardised Birth Rate per 1,000 of estimated population (comparability factor 1.22)	...
Still Birth Rate	...
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 of Live and Still births	...

<u>Deaths.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
	60	23	37

Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of estimated population	11.4
Standardised death rate per 1,000 of estimated population (comparability factor 0.79)	9.0(11.7)

Deaths of Infants:	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
(a) Under one year of age:		
Legitimate	Nil	Nil
Illegitimate	Nil	Nil

Ages at Death.

Ages in Years	0/1	1/5	5/15	15/25	25/35	35/45	45/55	55/65	65/75	75/85	85+	Total
Deaths	-	-	-	1	2	2	3	9	16	20	7	=60

Deaths from Malignant and other Neoplasms.

Ages in Under Years	40	40/45	45/50	50/55	55/60	60/65	65/70	70/75	75+	Total
Deaths	2	-	1	1	2	1	1	2	2	=12

Sites of Malignant Neoplasms.

	<u>Cases.</u>	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
Lung, Bronchus	2	-	2
Breast	5	-	5
Uterus	1	-	1
Other sites	4	1	3
	<u>12</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>11</u>

Total Causes of Death in the Area, 1956.

	<u>Male.</u>	<u>Female.</u>
1. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	1	1
2. Tuberculosis - non-respiratory	-	-
3. Other Infective and parasitic diseases	-	1
4. Malignant neoplasm - lung, bronchus	-	2
5. Malignant neoplasm - breast	-	5
6. Malignant neoplasm - uterus	-	1
7. Other malignant and Lymphatic neoplasms	1	3
8. Vascular lesions of nervous system	3	5
9. Coronary disease, angina	6	6
10. Other heart disease	5	9
11. Other circulatory disease	1	1
12. Bronchitis	-	1
13. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-
14. Hyperplasia of prostate	3	-
15. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	2	2
	<u>23</u>	<u>37</u>

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES OF THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory, Lincoln, answered all the Council's needs for dealing with sample and specimen examinations other than the occasional chemical analysis required, and we have reason to be grateful for the excellent facilities and the ready co-operation afforded us over the years. During the year the laboratory dealt with 190 samples and specimens sent by us in connection with the supervisory control of water, milk, ice cream and specimens concerned with infectious disease investigations.

Clinics.

The County Council Welfare Centre continued the excellent work which saw its beginning the previous year at the new venue in Victoria Road. As an indication of its popularity in the district the attendance of babies and children under school age numbered 2125 for the year, which is a respectable enough average attendance for many places of double the population. If one cannot make a direct assessment of the benefit to child health and care resulting from this supervisory control, one can, at least, see in the year's returns of immunisation and vaccination a rewarding reflection of the work done.

Included in the field of work at the centre, are ante-natal and toddler clinics with sessions for immunisation and vaccination, the times of which are shown below. The enthusiastic staff appreciated the cheerful help given by the W.V.S. members in distributing the welfare food, and the cordial co-operation given by the local practitioners, as part of the team effort.

Times of Clinics:-

Infant Welfare	...	Thursdays	2 - 4 p.m.
Ante-natal	...	First, third & fifth Fridays of month	10 -12 noon
Toddlers	...	Fourth Tuesday each month	10 -12 noon
Welfare Food	...	Tuesdays and Thursdays	2 - 4 p.m.

The doctor attends the child welfare clinic on the first and third Thursdays of each month, and the toddler and ante-natal clinics. Immunisations and vaccinations are carried out during the doctor's visits at the welfare and toddler clinics.

The Health Visitor endeavours to attend at the Centre each morning from 9 to 10 o'clock to meet casual callers in connection with incidental problems.

Other services.

Voluntary services in the district are well organised and active, as is very desirable in a district outside the main stream of traffic. We are inclined to take for granted some of the established services run by volunteers, but this should not preclude special mention of the work of the Old People's Welfare Committee for organising the chiropody and home help schemes for the benefit of the aged people in the district. In this welfare world, the comforts and needs of old people are not always given their fair share of attention, which makes the work of an organised group interested in their wellbeing so valuable. So many old people living alone would otherwise suffer in silence if their needs were not known and efforts made to bring available services within their reach.

PREVALENCE OF AND CONTROL OVER INFECTIOUS AND OTHER

DISEASES

Diseases.	Total notifications.

The above setting appears the most spectacular way of calling attention to a unique episode in the history of the urban district, and a presumed equal rarity in any urban community of this population by mention of the fact that not a single notification of acute infectious disease was received during the year. As the months passed without any notifications, the daily post was speculatively watched in the last days of the year for the brick which, however, did not drop. No comment is necessary except that one should curb optimism about the repeat of the incident.

Prophylaxis against Diptheria, Whooping Cough and Smallpox.

Diptheria Immunisation.

Under 5 years.	5 - 14 years.	Booster Doses.
2 (12)	27 (9)	84 (74)

Whooping Cough Immunisations. (Under 5 years).

Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	Total.
-	-	-	-	-	-

Combined Diptheria and Whooping Cough Immunisations.
(Under 5 years).

Under One	One	Two	Three	Four	Total
39 (18)	12(14)	3(1)	3(-)	3(-)	60(33)

Vaccinations.

Ages in years	0-1	1-4	5-14	15 and over	Total
Primary Vaccinations	46(15)	5(3)	2(-)	5(2)	58(20)
Re-vaccinations	-	-	1	-(1)	1(1)

These tables, kindly supplied by Dr. C.D. Cormac, County Medical Officer, are summarised below to show the comparison with the results of the previous year.

	<u>Under 5</u> <u>years</u>	<u>5-14</u> <u>years</u>	<u>Booster</u> <u>Dose</u>
Diptheria Immunisation	62(45)	27(9)	84(74)
Whooping Cough Immunisation (totals)		60(33)	
Primary Smallpox Vaccination (totals)		58(20)	

The striking all round improvement in the numbers who availed of preventive treatment is immediately apparent, and the figures have the added merit of showing that treatment was mainly done at the age period recommended. Thus, the majority had protection bestowed before the first birthday, as advised, and 85% of the treatment for diptheria and whooping cough was given before the children attained their second year of life. Equally satisfactory was the response to booster stimulation of resistance to diptheria at the beginning of school life, which is the important first phase of communal risk for the child when adequate protection is required.

In my report for 1955, I called attention to the small number of children in the district being vaccinated against smallpox, and it is pleasing to note the number of these was doubled in 1956. This, and the great improvement on the figures generally, has mainly resulted from the personal interest and drive of the local health visitor in bringing home to parents the need for availing of the various preventive measures as residents of a holiday resort which is subject to the heavy influx of visitors from outside sources. Every year produces evidence of infections of various kinds being introduced by holiday makers and shows the need for local preparedness.

The introduction of vaccine against poliomyelitis was popularly acclaimed, but unfortunately the amount of vaccine available restricted its use. We have reason for hope that this dreaded disease will be robbed of its terrors in a short time when vaccine supplies become adequate for needs.

Another disease expected shortly to come under the field of vaccination control is tuberculosis, for which vaccination is intended to be offered to a particular age group at special risk, if the individual within the group is found to lack natural resistance. This vaccine is anything but a recent discovery because it has long been used in many other countries with excellent results, and by its employment in prevention, this country is only falling into line, rather belatedly, with others which have fully demonstrated its worth.

TUBERCULOSIS - New Cases and Mortality during 1956.

Age periods	New cases.				Deaths.			
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0								
1								
5								
15	1							
25		1			1			
35								
45			1					
55								
65+						1		
Totals	1	1	1	-	1	1	-	-

Two deaths resulted from old cases of the disease but the number of notifications was similar to the preceding year except that one of the number - an elderly person - was a non-pulmonary case and the first we have had of this nature in the past three years.

Section 47(1) - National Assistance Act, 1948.

The powers conferred by this legislation, fortunately did not require to be put into operation during the year and some three cases of persons living under unsuitable conditions were otherwise dealt with.

Medical Inspection of School Children in the District Schools.

Below are shown (a) the number of children examined in the district schools during the year, in the different age groups with the classification of their nutritional standards under "satisfactory" or "unsatisfactory" headings and (b) the summary of defects found as a result of the examination of the children in the prescribed groups.

(a) Total number of children examined in Routine Groups.

	Total.	General Condition	
		Satisfactory.	Unsatisfactory.
Entrants	107	106	1
2nd Age Group	48	48	-
Leavers	38	38	-
Total prescribed Groups	193	192	1
Total Supervisory examinations	140		
Total Special examinations	9		
TOTAL	342		

(b) Summary of Defects (Periodic Examinations only).

Defect.	Requiring treatment.	Requiring observation.
<u>Eyes.</u>		
(a) Defective vision	6	6
(b) Squint	1	2
<u>Nose and Throat.</u>	2	7
<u>Lymphatic Glands.</u>	-	2
<u>Heart.</u>	-	2
<u>Lungs.</u>	-	4
<u>Orthopaedic.</u>		
(a) Posture	-	1
(b) Feet	1	1
<u>Nervous system.</u>		
Epilepsy	-	1
<u>Psychological.</u>		
(a) Development	-	1
(b) Physical condition	-	1
TOTALS	10	28

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

WATER.

The usual supervision was maintained over the public water supply by sample taking at weekly intervals from the bores and district points of supply. In all, 81 bacteriological examinations of samples were carried out and only in two instances were deviations from the normal found, but in each of these, taken from taps in the district, the contamination was found to be from extraneous sources. The reports of the chemical analysis were equally satisfactory.

Mr. Jordan, the Council's surveyor and water engineer, reported as follows about the maintenance of the public supply in the district:-

"During the year, the increased output of water and the yield of the bores have been maintained, and indeed somewhat improved upon, following the installation of two further pumps. This has not only provided an adequate reserve of standby plant in the event of mechanical breakdowns in individual pumps, but also has made it possible by selecting the appropriate pump size to meet the demand at any particular season as well as saving expense in pumping costs. The electrification of the station has also made it possible to introduce automatic control.

As a still further safeguard against breakdown a diesel driven generator plant was installed to operate the equipment in the event of a public electricity supply failure.

The introduction of automation to the pumping station has to some extent offset the difficulties of limited storage capacity, but the size of the water tower continues to make it necessary to maintain water levels during the peak demand periods."

The Council at the end of the year applied to the Ministry for loan consent to carry out water main extensions at Sandilands and at the North End, Mablethorpe, to afford relief to the unsatisfactory supply conditions obtaining in these areas, which have long been a subject of complaint.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The year was blank so far as effecting change or improvement on previously existing conditions. The number of houses on a dry closet system remained as before and there was no abolition of cesspools or septic tanks, which entailed the usual weekly number of pail closet clearance and the emptying of cesspools - of these, 500 treatments were reported given as conditions required. This work called attention to the unsatisfactory sanitary needs in pockets of the district, chief of which, of course, is that obtaining in the Church Lane/Seaholme Road area, which must await the financial winds to blow favourably before any solution can be visualised.

The sewerage disposal works functioned without unusual incident and the samples of the final effluents from both works, taken outside the holiday season, satisfied the standards of the Lincolnshire River Board. During the year, the surveyor, had to contend with an extensive collapse of the main sewer in the Sandilands area caused by underground running sands, which have always been a potential source of anxiety in this locality.

MISCELLANEOUS.

(a) Disinfection and Disinfestation of premises.

Disinfection was required in only one premises on account of tuberculosis, and the bed and bedding was subjected to steam disinfection. Disinfestation of six premises was carried out on account of insect pests.

(b) Refuse Collection.

A weekly service was maintained, and refuse was reported to have been collected from 2326 domestic and 394 commercial premises, which included the heavy seasonal obligations requiring successfully to be met. Controlled tipping continued to be used as the means of disposing of the refuse.

(c) Rodent Control.

The public health inspector has applied the following tabulation of the work of the part time rodent operator employed by the Council. One is glad to note the comparatively small number of infestations found in the district and particularly the negligible number of business premises found to have mouse trouble. It was explained that the large number of visits resulted from block surveys in the quest for infestations in individual or group properties. As mentioned in previous reports, the importance of the war against these beasts could easily be overlooked if it were not constantly borne in mind the dangerous part they play in spreading disease by their direct or indirect contact with food. A case in point occurred recently in a town where an epidemic of dysentery was eventually traced to milk bottle caps which had been in contact with mice excreta, and unfortunately this was far from an isolated case in establishing rodent guilt for many food poisoning outbreaks. This does not take into account the acquittals for lack of specific evidence which however never allows the suspect to go forth without a stain on his character.

NUISANCES.

Total number of nuisances during year:-

(1)	Abated as result of informal action by public health inspector	478
(2)	Reported to Council:	
	(a) Statutory notice issued	3
	(b) Statutory notice not issued	6

Details of nuisances abated.

	<u>After informal intimation.</u>	<u>After Statutory notice.</u>
Refuse	27	-
Foul ditches, ponds and stagnant water	2	-
Drainage	115	-
Poultry and Animals	-	1
Miscellaneous nuisances	331	2

SHOPS ACT, 1950.

Number of shops inspected	10
Contraventions remedied	1

FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1948.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises.	Number on Register	Inspections	Number of Written notices	Occupiers prosecuted
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority	6	8		
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	30	34	2	
(3) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers premises)	2	4		
Total	38	46	2	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars.	Number of cases in which defects were found.		
	Found	Remedied	Referred to by H.M. Insp.
Want of cleanliness	2	2	
Ineffective drainage of floors	1	1	
Sanitary conveniences (S.7)			
(a) Insufficient	1		1
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	1	1
Total	6	4	2

3. Outwork.

Nature of work	Number of outworkers from returns submitted	Contraventions
Nil	Nil	Nil

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF HOUSES.

<u>Total number of new houses erected during the year.</u>		
(a)	By the Local Authority	Nil
(b)	By other Local Authorities	Nil
(c)	By other bodies or persons	10
 (1) <u>Inspection of dwelling houses during the year.</u>		
(1)(a)	Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	210
(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	324
 (2) <u>Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice.</u>		
	Number of defective dwelling houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers	89
 (3) <u>Action under Statutory Powers during the year.</u>		
(a)	Proceedings under Sections 9 and 10 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	2
(2)	Number of dwelling houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notice:-	
(a)	By owners	2
(b)	By Local Authority in default of owners	Nil
(b)	Proceedings under Public Health Acts	Nil
(c)	Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936:-	
(1)	Number of dwelling houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	1
(2)	Number of dwellings demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	Nil
(3)	Number of dwelling houses subject to undertakings or Closing Orders	Nil
(d)	Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936	Nil
(e)	Proceedings under Sections 25 and 26	Nil
 (4) <u>Housing Act, 1936 - Part IV - Overcrowding.</u>		
(a)	Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	Nil
(b)	Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year	Nil

(5)	<u>Housing Act, 1949.</u>	
(a)	Number of applications for grants	10
(b)	Number of grants made	9
(c)	Number of applications for grants made by Local Authority	Nil
(d)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	99
(6)	<u>Moveable Dwellings, Tents, Vans, etc.</u>	
	Number of Site Licences	12
	Number of individual licences	Nil
	Number of inspections during the year	
	(a) sites and)	
	(b) dwellings)	223
	Number of contraventions remedied	12
	Total number of caravans permitted under licences	1933

HOUSING.

This was the first year since building was resumed after the war that the Council did not erect any houses, though ten were built by private enterprise. Slum clearance needs, with which we were so little concerned, supplied the objective for Council building programmes throughout the country, but the Council, however, had under consideration the provision of sixteen small bungalows to meet the needs of aged people in co-operation with the County Welfare Scheme, but, unfortunately, the excellent intention must now await the more favourable opportunity.

The report of the day to day endeavour showed the usual satisfactory number of houses inspected for defects, and the remedy of these which resulted. This is the back room type of work which plays such an important part in keeping tenant houses up to decent standards as well as applying an effective brake to the risk of their descent into the unfit category. In 1955 there were 25 applications for grants under the 1949 Housing Act and this year the number was only 10. There may be reasons to account for this falling off, but it would seem worth while constantly reminding owners of the advantages of this legislation as a means of modernising, in appropriate cases, the older type of dwelling. Even if grants are seldom sought for houses let to tenants, it does not detract from the fact that the health and welfare of owner-occupiers and the condition of their houses are matters with which we should be equally concerned.

Bearing on the slum clearance obligations, a row of six houses was officially represented for demolition towards the year's end. The houses in this block provided our major liabilities under the programme.

With the responsibility of overseeing the sanitary arrangements at the twelve sites, which accommodated 1933 caravans together with other seasonal methods of temporary living, the public health inspector paid some 200 odd visits and reported a small number of contraventions. His labours were minimised by the strikingly improved supervision given by caravan site owners.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Under this head, the effort was concentrated on implementing the provisions of the Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955, which came into operation at the beginning of the year. The ground was prepared by sending a letter to each trader, setting out in simplified form, a summary of the requirements as they applied particularly to each type of food business. This was in addition to the official copy of the Regulations and provided the opportunity for introducing appropriate observations. Talks were given by Mr. Long and myself to trade organisations, and poster displays were arranged to stimulate interest on the subject. It was considered tactical to stage such a display during the holiday season with the additional object of impressing visitors with our interest in matters relating to food hygiene. We were indebted to the Central Council for Health Education for the free supply of posters and literature for this purpose.

The preliminary field work was concerned with inspections of premises, including Holiday Homes and kindred Institutions, and Council owned cafes, to ascertain the requirements necessary to bring them individually up to standard. As can be imagined, all this was a time absorbing business because each premises provided its own particular problem for which the best practical solution had to be found, instructions given about the schedule of work, followed later by visits to see that the requirements had received attention. In connection with this field work, the public health inspector reported having paid 491 visits, in the course of which he succeeded in making a survey of all premises concerned with the sale and service of food other than a small number of retail shops and those coming under the omnibus title of boarding houses. The re-registration of types of business subject to this requirement commenced at the close of the year.

Mr. Long has supplied the following detail of the work accomplished during the year which is set out as requested in the Ministry circular 19/56.

The subject would be incomplete without reference to the satisfactory co-operation generally given by the trade, which was indicative not only of the local interest shown in matters of food hygiene but also of the good relationship existing with the Council's inspector.

Work carried out during the year.

1. Butcher Shops and making-up rooms (9 premises).	
Provision of wash basins with hot and cold water	8
Provision of two sink units and suitable water supply	4
Provision of impervious tables, shelving etc.	8
Additional refrigeration	2
Premises subjected to major alterations	2
Making-up room closed as unsuitable (voluntary)	1

2.	<u>Fish and Chip Shops and Preparation Rooms (11 premises).</u>	
	Provision of wash basins with hot and cold water	7
	Provision of sinks with hot and cold water	4
	Provision of improved hot water supply	4
	Provision of impervious table and counter	1
	Works awaiting completion	6

Attention of traders was drawn to the use of newspapers for wrapping and to the need for cleanliness in connection with empty fish boxes.

2A.	<u>Fish Shops. (Wet - 5 premises).</u>	
	Provision of wash basin with hot and cold water	2
	Provision of sinks	2
	Provision of improved hot water supply	2
	Provision of impervious tables	2

Seaside Oyster Bars.

One stall was closed because of the lack of means to comply with requirements. The other premises were properly fitted out to comply with the Regulations.

3.	<u>Greengrocers. (6 premises).</u>	
	Provision of hand washing facilities	3
	Provision of hot water supply	2
	Work still outstanding	2

Displayed goods on forecourts at less than 18" high (Sec. 8b) has been the subject of several letters and interviews. For some unexplainable reason this requirement appears to give traders some concern.

4.	<u>Snack Bars. (14 premises).</u>	
	Provision of wash basins with hot and cold water	13
	Provision of two sink units	9
	Provision of improved hot water supply	6
	Provision of impervious tables and counters	7
	Provision of food coverage facilities	4
	Notices outstanding	2

5.	<u>Cafes. (17 premises).</u>	
	Provision of wash basin with hot and cold water	14
	Provision of two sink units and sterilising sinks	8
	Provision of washing-up machine	1
	Provision of improved hot water supply	4
	Provision of impervious tables etc.	6
	Work outstanding on notices	4

One new cafe and kitchen was completed during the year replacing an almost derelict corrugated iron building. This was the result of several years of negotiations between this department and the owners.

6.	<u>Licensed Premises. (15 premises).</u>	
	7 provide meals and 2 off licence premises.	
	Provision of wash basin with hot and cold water	5
	Provision of two sink units with hot and cold water	2

Provision of improved hot water system	1
Provision of impervious tables etc.	2
Work outstanding on notices	2

5 of the 7 catering establishments can be said to be of reasonably good standard, the other 2 premises are in need of major alterations before they can be classed as satisfactory for class of trade expected in hotels.

All the bars have sinks and hot water supplies for glass washing. In one of the main bars, a glass-washing machine is provided.

7. Grocery Shops. (17 premises).

(11 shops inspected, 6 street corner shops not inspected).

Provision of wash basin with hot and cold water	9
Provision of sinks with hot and cold water	2
Provision of improved hot water supply	6
Provision of display cabinets etc.	1
Provision of improved food storage	1
Notices outstanding	2

One shop was subject to a major alteration to provide toilets for both sexes with washing facilities and cloakrooms etc.

8. Confectionery Shops (sweets and cakes etc.) (19 premises).

(14 inspected, 5 to visit).

Provision of wash basin with hot and cold water	6
Provision of sinks with hot and cold water	3
Provision of improved hot water supply	4
Provision of display cabinets	3
Notices outstanding	3

9. Convalescent Homes (4 premises).

Provision of wash basin with hot and cold water	2
Provision of two sink units	2

Works outstanding:-

2 cases, both of which have been the subject of meetings and discussions, in one case a very ambitious alteration is being planned.

10. Bakehouses. (2 premises).

In both cases alterations are being carried out, a complete new floor, packing room, cloakroom and improved sanitary facilities are being provided. In the other, improved sanitary fittings are being provided.

11. Ice Cream Manufacturers. (1 premise).

The premises comply with the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment) Regulations having all the necessary equipment for pasteurising, cooling, recording and sterilising of equipment.

12. Ice Cream Sales Points. (47 premises).

These have got to be inspected, recorded and re-registered. 102 visits were made to these premises for routine inspections.

MEAT INSPECTION.

Carcases inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle excluding cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed (if known)	69	1	1	905	71
Number inspected	69	1	1	905	71
(a) All diseases except Tuberculosis.					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	1	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	9	-	-	9	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	13.04%	-	-	.99%	-
(b) Tuberculosis only.					
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	1	-	-	1
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis.	-	100%	-	-	1.4%
(c) Cysticercosis.					
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned.	1	-	-	-	-
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

Condemned meat was disposed of to "fellmonger" after being suitably stained with aniline dye.

Visits concerned with meat inspection 238
Slaughterhouses registered during the year. 2

Results of examination of samples.

(a) Ice Cream.

	Grades.				Total.
	1	2	3	4	
Manufactured ex-district	33	4	-	-	37
Manufactured in district	8	-	-	-	8
Totals	41	4	-	-	45

(b) Milk.

All 50 samples of pasteurised milk examined, complied with the methylene blue and phosphatase tests. No raw milk was retailed in the district.

FOOD CONDEMNED, OTHER THAN DISEASED MEAT.

Tinned whole chicken	16 lbs.
Fancy pears	100 lbs.
Spanish Apricots	6 crates.
Cherries	7 chips.
Meat pie	20 lbs.
Pork sausage meat	2½ lbs.
Pressed beef	4 lbs.
Pork pie meat	24 lbs.
Lamb chops	14
Chicken stuffing	8 lbs.
Pork luncheon meat	3 lbs.
Cooked beef	6 lbs.
Sausage	14 lbs.
Rump steak	6 lbs.
Fruit pudding	20 lbs.
Pastry mix	4 lbs.
Made-up damson	20 lbs.
Made-up apple	5 lbs.
Bread	196 lbs.
Cakes & pies, value £2. 12s. 0d.	
Corn cobs, value £2. 10s. 0d.	
Viennese mix, value 6s. 0d.	

These condemned articles were removed and buried in the refuse tip.



